

The increase in the population of Gettysburg and the better appreciation of the value of education have caused such an enlargement of the rolls of the Public School that the Directors are compelled to provide further facilities. The erection of a new building is expedient and, indeed, necessary, because a suitable place cannot be rented in town, even if rents were desirable.

The High School, now in a rented room, cannot be accommodated there next year, because of the promotion to be made from the lower grade. In that department there will be at least fifty pupils, possibly more. In the first year many girls will be enrolled in 62 with a seat capacity, two scholars to each seat of 50. In the first intermediate 63 names are on the list and the seating capacity is 48. In the second intermediate there are 54 scholars and seats for 38. In the condition of affairs some of the scholars must be placed in three seats, uncomfortably and unprofitably. In none of the rooms are there less than thirty attendants, running to that up to sixty. Not only are children crowded but the services of the teachers are impeded. The conditions are unsatisfactory and are not such as are needful that the scholars may properly attend to their studies. The teachers are overworked in some of the rooms, at least, and should be relieved. The small building across the street from the main structure is no longer fit, for sanitary reasons, to be used as a school house and ought to be abandoned.

Many great improvements have been made in Gettysburg's public schools with in the last several years, not the least among them being the removal of a disorderly, immoral atmosphere which formerly existed. Children are being sent there now who previously would have been sent to private schools. The needs and improvements have outstripped the accommodations and it is to be hoped that the future advance will not be stopped for the want of facilities.

THE STAR AND SENTINEL'S ERROR

In an expression last week our esteemed contemporary, the *Star* and *Sentinel* indicates that it is not acquainted with the facts in the present dispute about National finances and that it is ignorant of the reason why Government bonds are about to be sold. The *Star* says:

"What a commentary on the management of the Democratic party that the richest nation on the globe should actually be obliged to borrow money to pay running expenses!"

The present issue of bonds is made, as were the previous issues, to strengthen the gold reserve, not for the purpose of obtaining revenue to pay running expenses. Expenses have not figured in the discussion because they have absolutely nothing to do with the payment of gold for outstanding gold bearing obligations.

The question is, whether the Government can pay its debts, and if so, whether it will be able to meet its promises that its \$800,000,000 outstanding obligation will be paid in gold.

Our contemporary is aware, perhaps, that during the last year 100,000 bonds were issued to the extent of nearly \$30,000,000 redeemable in gold and that under the infamous Sherman Silver Purchase Act \$150,000,000 were added to this amount of gold bearing government debts. For none of these obligations did the Government get gold in return and, indeed, for the last issue it got a load of cheap silver, nevertheless it must redeem them in gold and most of necessity have on hand a reserve of gold to meet the notes as they are presented.

At one time this reserve fell to \$20,000,000, \$38,000,000 below the accepted safety point. In this condition what was the Administration to do? Was it to have all of its gold go and then refuse the payment of gold? This is what President Cleveland means when he speaks of "National Honor." The usual revenue could not help the matter because the revenue is not in gold and, at that time the revenue was small, owing to the then existing financial panic. Fidently the only thing to do was to get gold that the National honor might be upheld and its promises kept.

Furthermore their obligations are not cancelled when reduced, but are paid out for other purposes than to get gold and constitute, therefore, a continuous menace to the reserve, but a hand continually drawn upon, but never replenished, must be in a constant state of bankruptcy. All this has been experienced often and it is strange that our contem porary does not know that this is the real cause of the trouble.

The present Senate would force the Government to the use of silver, thus destroying our currency. It would for certain selfish reasons have us abandon the standard of sound money and would urge upon the people the use of cheap money, but fortunately the large majority of the people favor sound money, the use of gold is a standard, and there is no fear that the Government's obligation will not be honored, as promised, so long as President Cleveland is in the position to exert his influence.

That the National honor may be sustained by gold payments, as proposed, the Administration has not only determined to sell bonds to get gold, not re debt, but is, indeed, in such a position that the sale of bonds for that purpose is necessary, else the Government must close its vaults and refuse to pay.

The Latin Cross, First Grade, of this place, will hold their second service in the Reformed church on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. A special program has been prepared for the occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Time Society of this place, in the Lutheran church, on New Year's eve at half past eleven o'clock, will have a service in the Reformed church on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. A special program has been prepared for the occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Time Society of this place, in the Lutheran church, on New Year's eve at half past eleven o'clock, which is near seven hundred, seven died during the year 1862.

Feb. 15, Mrs. Lillian Taylor
Mar. 2, Rose L. Lipp
Mar. 7, Mrs. Anna Schlesier
Mar. 22, Mrs. Margaret Pilkay
Oct. 2, Mrs. Theresa B. Stinehouse
Dec. 21, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hause

County Sup't. I. W. Thomas was visiting our schools here last Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Deardorff used the last of his vacation this week. It was still fresh and crisp, it was one of the Christmas variety.

Mrs. Edward and Harriet Ronzetti, Washington, Pa., and Rev. Mr. A. Snyder, of Hinsdale, were visiting here.

It is written we have nice weather and excellent roads.

ELECTION OF CONSTABLES

The act of 1865 relative to the election of constables has created much discussion and wide confusion. Law divers differ as to the constitutionality of the act and some claim that it can not hold. Judge Sloope has decided, however, that constables must be elected this spring and has so given instructions.

The object of this new law is to avoid the confusion and misunderstanding caused by a similar and preceding act which was approved about the time the elections of 1863 took place. In a number of counties there was doubt as to the fact that the old was to take effect, some deciding it was to stand and some until a year later. This created confusion, and after the February election the sky will be clear on the constitutional question at least.

The act reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted &c. That section one of an act entitled "An act to authorize the election of constables for the year 1863," approved the fourteenth day of March, 1863, be, and the same is hereby enacted, that on the third Tuesday of February next, and annually thereafter, every voter of every town, city, borough, and town, shall be entitled to vote for and elect a properly qualified person to be constable in each town, and districts, who shall serve for three years, to be amended so as to read:

"That the qualified voters of every town, city, borough, and town, which is divided into wards, of every town, and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, on the third Tuesday of February next, and annually thereafter, vote for and elect a properly qualified person to be constable in each town, and districts, who shall serve for three years."

Then the qualified voters of every town, city, borough, and town, which is divided into wards, of every town, and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, on the third Tuesday of February next, and annually thereafter, vote for and elect a properly qualified person to be constable in each town, and districts, who shall serve for three years."

After the act was enacted, the

Border Raid Claims.

A bill introduced to pay damages sustained in the several mentioned countries.

The following is part of the bill introduced by Mr. Martin, of Franklin county, in the House of Representatives:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the jurisdiction given to the Court of Claims, said court shall have and possess jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in the act, all damages and claims of the following classes, namely:

"1. Cherry Pectoral.

"2. Cherry Pectoral cannot be equalled E. M. Brawley, D. D. is Vice, of the American Bap-

society, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"3. Miss Mary Stark, of Ambridge, is the

greatest of Miss Netta Swart.

"4. Mr. John Geesey, of Woodsboro,

Mo., is acting as a broker in law, Mr.

W. R. Allison, and wife, or York, were

wife, Mrs. Mary Smith, this place.

"5. Miss Anna Ruth of Littleton is visiting her uncle, Mr. J. E. Ruff, Berlin

street.

"6. Miss Lydia Cuyler, of New Berlin,

Heidelberg, and her mother, Mrs. N. F. Foden,

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TOWN AND COUNTY

How to Get a Good Sale.

If you intend having Sale in the Spring at the date, and send it to us for publication. We publish these notices free of charge for those who desire to advertise with us. Our date so as not to conflict with your neighbors' Our paper goes into every neighborhood in the country, giving the best advertisement, and our bills are shown and attractive. We give the date, name and township.

After you have decided what you are going to sell, make out the list and send it to us as soon as convenient so that the bills can be printed in good time. This will be a great favor to us, and delay will be avoided.

Rev. Mrs. W. Wendell, of Philadelphia, will preach in the M. E. church this evening. Dr. T. J. Harkey is in Pittsburgh attending a meeting of the Board of Home Missions.

On Wednesday, two days before he leaves, we will, our friend Mr. Emmanuel Schreiber, nearly a cord of wood.

Rev. Mrs. J. Roth was installed in the First Reformed church, Hanover on Sunday evening by Rev. G. W. Walsh of Lans. Berl. P. E. Heiner, of New Oxford, and K. D. Miller of Hanover.

Excavator of L. I. and Conewango Creek bed town up.

February 1, Saturday—Mizell & King, Cumberland township—number a full wood.

February 8, Saturday—Leah Thomas, Executive of Thompson—deceased, Strasburg township—real estate.

March 4, Wednesday—Mr. J. C. Bennett, administrator, Huntingdon township.

March 5, Thursday—Henry Hart, Frank township.

March 6, Thursday—Harry R. Albert, Hamilton township.

March 7, Saturday—Edward M. Baker, Gettysburg.

March 10, Tuesday—S. F. Leary, Luther township.

March 11, Wednesday—John Spangler, Franklin township.

March 12, Thursday—Francis Straus, Franklin township.

March 13, Friday—Daniel Sheely, Mount Pleasant township.

March 13, Saturday—Mrs. John Sneller, Ilion town up.

March 16, Monday—Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Mount Pleasant township.

March 16, Monday—Mrs. Maybell Copeland of Atantic City, visiting Miss Lila Baker, Miller, Belmont street.

Mr. Dr. Bush and daughter of Belle fonte are at St. Joseph No. 2.

Miss Gertrude was a recent visitor at Abbottown.

March 17, Tuesday—Robert C. Shriver, Cumberland township.

March 18, Wednesday—Mrs. Louis Albert, administrator of Henry Albert deceased, Hamilton township.

March 19, Friday—Daniel Sheely, Mount Pleasant township.

March 19, Friday—Mrs. John Sneller, Ilion town up.

March 20, Saturday—Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Mount Pleasant township.

March 20, Saturday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 21, Tuesday—Harry C. Cushman, Menallen township.

March 22, Wednesday—Charles O. Billings, Franklin township.

March 16, Wednesday—George G. Ormer, Butler township.

March 18, Wednesday—Lincoln Walker, Cumberland township.

March 19, Thursday—John J. Sneller, Mount Pleasant township.

March 19, Thursday—D. D. Dardouin, Franklin township.

March 20, Friday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 21, Saturday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 22, Sunday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 23, Monday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 24, Tuesday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 25, Wednesday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 26, Thursday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 27, Friday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 28, Saturday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 29, Sunday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 30, Monday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

March 31, Tuesday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

April 1, Wednesday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

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June 3, Wednesday—John H. Eckert, Cumberland township.

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Attending to Small Fruits.
This is a Good Time to Cut Out the Old Wood - Benefits of Fertilizing**Halfbacks, fullbacks & weakbacks are relieved by Johnson's Belladonna Gas Paster.****IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.**

Jan. 7, 1896.

There is quite an amount of work that can be done in winter with grapes, blackberries, raspberries, etc., especially the cutting out of the old wood from blackberries and raspberries. Since the borer began to destroy the blackberry canes—the old and well known Wilson variety—the largest and most attractive of all blackberries has been almost obliterated, but where growers have been diligent, the work of the borer has been checked and, though the evil has been greatly lessened, one lonely fruit-grower in the neighborhood, however, who leaves his canes may cause a loss to the whole community, by propagating a new crop of borers. The study of the life history of each injurious insect at the several State Experiment Stations has done much to enlighten farmers in regard to preventing injury from parasites and insects, but all methods suggested demand vigilance and work on the part of the fruit-grower, and he will not succeed unless he is willing to do everything that is required.

If the labor and cost of fertilizers must be considered it is safe to assert that fruit-growers derive larger profits from blackberries and strawberries than many of them deserve, as it is only when picking and harvesting the crops that the real labor is performed. After the crops are harvested the fields receive but little care or cultivation, and it is seldom that manures or fertilizers are applied, though the strawberry is treated differently. Enterprise fruit-growers maintain that it pays to give blackberry and raspberry canes good cultivation, and to apply fertilizers liberally, as the increased crop of berries and vigorous vines more than return the expense. During periods of drought the grassy rows of canes must compete for moisture with the vines, and it often happens that a dry period sets in just at the time the berries are ripening and when moisture is most needed. When the soil is clear of grass and weeds and the ground loose the loss from lack of moisture is greatly reduced.

The destruction of fungi and those in seeds that begin to work early in the year must begin before spring opens. Grapes should be cleared up and the ground thoroughly sprayed so as to destroy spores on the soil, and a heavy application of lime should be given for the same purpose. All the preparations for sprouting should be completed for the vines to get to work as soon as possible. The grape root has been extremely deteriorated in those sections where the growers have sprayed thoroughly during the growing season, but there are always vines on the vines and on the ground which can be reduced by winter spraying. It is also important that every living branch or limb cut off a tree or vine should be burned, and if this precaution is observed the work will be lessened every year. The winter portion of the work should never be overlooked, as it is the early work that gives the best results.

In Denmark the Government inspection of butter exercises great pains to keep Danish butter free from too much water, and by calls for samples at random at the factories there is no way to circumvent this inspection. As a result Danish butter is sold in the English market largely up to market requirements, and Danish producers have grown to be exceedingly exact in the percentage of water allowed to remain in the butter they ship.

This, on many farms, is hog-killing time, and a hard time it is on most for lack of the proper conveniences. An old barrel or tub is commonly used for sealing, being turned end for that purpose at an angle of about 45 degrees. But this is not large enough for a well-grown March pig, which ought to weigh 280 to 300 pounds, if fed properly until now. Every farmer ought to have a pulley and tackle for hoisting heavy hogs. It saves a great deal of heavy labor, and the animals we cannot only be used many seasons, but are borrowed all through the neighborhood by those who fully appreciate its advantages, but have too little enterprise to buy it for their own use.

Although potatoes are now and are likely to be very cheap it will pay to save the small ones to cook and feed to pigs in the winter mixed with other roots and some grain meal. This will make a more rapid and healthful growth than will a diet of grain alone. Cooked potatoes are also a good food to help poultry in winter, though it will not save meat to make a ration for egg production. The potato has nutritive value chiefly in starch and fat, as it is mainly composed of car-

We know in our barns who make a practice of wintering their hogs in the barnyard, letting them gather refuse that would otherwise be wasted. It is a good plan where the other animals are stabled and fed, so that the hogs will not annoy them by soiling their feed. If cattle are fed when a few hogs will get much of their living by eating grain vended in an undigested state. In such cases the hogs often get as much benefit from grain so fed as do the animals to which it is given—dinner.

Many times more poultry would be raised if town and city people could get young and choice fowl, and could know that it was choice. The markets of the world are open to us, too, let us make use of the great foreign markets, and this great demand in all our own cities. Mature the chickens early, selling off the roosters and surplus hens before they get old and unmarketable.

HOG-KILLING contests are a favorite pastime in Berks and Lebanon counties. A porker was killed at St. Peter's on last week that when dressed weighed 824 lbs. People gathered for miles to witness the slaughter, over 100 wagons loads of people attending. One man walked seven miles from Stroudsburg. There were three hundred guesses in the box at 10 cents a guess. Four or five persons guessed the exact weight, and all the pork was divided equally among them.

It has long been assiduously good advertising that the constant presence of black smoke in the dirty atmosphere at Pittsburg made people's lungs darker in color. Now a doctor out there comes forward with the claim that the eternal smoke is the chief cause of the dark complexion of the skin in Pittsburg than any place else in the country.

Borsot is rarely at the tail end of the procession in any particular. Last week its oldest tree, a famous pine that stood on the banks of the Delaware, on the property of Samuel Saam, was cut down. When General Lafayette made his journey to Philadelphia more than 70 years ago, his carriage stopped beneath this very pine, when the crowd cheered the distinguished general.

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In Denmark the Government inspection of butter exercises great pains to keep Danish butter free from too much water, and by calls for samples at random at the factories there is no way to circumvent this inspection. As a result Danish butter is sold in the English market largely up to market requirements, and Danish producers have grown to be exceedingly exact in the percentage of water allowed to remain in the butter they ship.

This, on many farms, is hog-killing time, and a hard time it is on most for lack of the proper conveniences. An old barrel or tub is commonly used for sealing, being turned end for that purpose at an angle of about 45 degrees. But this is not large enough for a well-grown March pig, which ought to weigh 280 to 300 pounds, if fed properly until now. Every farmer ought to have a pulley and tackle for hoisting heavy hogs. It saves a great deal of heavy labor, and the animals we cannot only be used many seasons, but are borrowed all through the neighborhood by those who fully appreciate its advantages, but have too little enterprise to buy it for their own use.

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